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QUEENSBURY AND SHELF  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

# Annual Report



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(DR. F. APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.)

AND

THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(W. E. SHELLEY, M.S.I.A.)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1960



QUEENSBURY & SHELF  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st. December, 1968)

\* \* \* \* \*

Chairman of the Council

Councillor F.W. Pohlmann J.P.

Chairman of Health Committee

Councillor J.H. Moore

Vice Chairman

Councillor L. Woodhead.

Councillor Ashworth A.

Councillor Reynolds E.

Councillor Bottomley J.D.W.

Councillor Smith C.H.M.

Councillor Chatburn J.H.

Councillor Smith W.S.

Councillor Crowther H.

Councillor Sutcliffe E.

Councillor Harling R.

Councillor Wilson A.K.

Councillor Horton J.H.

Councillor Woodhead L.

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Other Committees dealing with matters of public health are :-

Housing and Town Planning Committee

Re-housing those in need

Waterworks Committee

Water supplies throughout the area.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Committee

The sewerage of the district and sewage disposal.

Cemetery, Recreation Grounds and Allotments Committee.

The provision of cemetery facilities.

Victoria Hall Committee.

The provision and maintenance of public swimming and slipper baths.

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : F. Appleton M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Public Health Inspector : W. E. Shelley  
M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I.

Clerk and General Assistant : H. Phillips.

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TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present your Annual Report for the year ended, 31st. December, 1960.

As you will be aware, Dr. O'Sullivan resigned his post as your Medical Officer on the 30th. June, 1959, and for the latter half of 1959, and for the first half of 1960, there was no Medical Officer of Health for Queensbury and Shelf. For this reason, although this is the second report to be presented to you over my name, the report will only cover a period of six months while I have been your Medical Officer of Health.

Fortunately, 1960 was not an epidemic year, and, indeed, was a record low year in the incidence of infectious diseases. There were no Measles cases at all in the first six months of the year, and only one case of Dysentery. It is fortunate indeed that during this period nothing untoward occurred, and your Public Health Inspector, who has now been fifteen years in the District was able to deal with everything that arose. I have reason to be grateful to him for his help to me since I became your Medical Officer of Health, for although I knew the District reasonably well, having been responsible for the Personal Health Services for so long, without his help my task would have been very much more difficult.

The format of this report has been slightly altered in order that a report on the Personal Health Services can be embodied into the report on the Environmental Health of the District, and so give a much more complete picture of the Health Services in the District.

The birth rate of 20.2 per thousand of the population is higher than the rate for England and Wales, higher than the rate for the Administrative County, and is more than 5 per thousand higher than the Districts that make up the rest of the Division. It is the highest birth rate we have had in Queensbury and Shelf during the post-war years. The death rate of 13.0 is lower than that of the Administrative County, although it is higher than that for the country as a whole.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis continued, although the number of adults coming forward for Poliomyelitis vaccination was disappointing, and of these diseases, only cases of Whooping Cough were reported.

1960 was notable for the commencement of the Council's work on clean air, and the preliminary survey of the Council's first smoke control area was completed in the early part of the year and reported to the Health Committee in August. This area had been enlarged from that first envisaged, and besides twelve other premises, contained almost 400 dwellinghouses. In the latter months of the year, work took place in earnest on the detailed survey. A Clean Air Exhibition had been held in Bradford in the previous year and the preliminary survey had done much to prepare the public. This first smoke control area was the most difficult one. However much thought is given to a project, it is not until work has started that all the problems become evident. Your Public Health Inspector has given a great deal of thought and preparation to this area, and the smooth carrying out of it will be due to his assiduity. It is always difficult working as a single Inspector who is unable to concentrate on any one aspect of public health, and it is gratifying that he is receiving the Council's full support in this necessary work.



Queensbury is a very hilly area with an average altitude of over a thousand feet, and the altitude of Shelf is 850 feet. For this reason, difficulties in ventilation are not so apparent and back-to-back houses do not present the same problems as in the valleys. The fact remains that there is a considerable degree of atmospheric pollution. Your Water Committee have ensured that the townspeople have a sufficient supply of clean water, and the standard of food hygiene in the district is good. It now remains for us to implement a policy to provide clean air. Although a hilly district helps in the movement of air, it also ensures that the district is colder than average, and the exposure rating of this area is severe. Consequently, there is a large amount of domestic smoke emitted and at least 60% of the pollution in this district arises from domestic smoke. The tables given in the Public Health Inspector's part of this report show the large increase in the degree of pollution in the colder months of the year.

Under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, industry was given a period of seven years in which the necessary alterations to plant could be carried out. Two-thirds of this time has now elapsed and in a number of instances steps have been taken to eliminate smoke from industrial premises. We shall welcome further steps in this direction, and the Public Health Inspector will continue to give advice on any problem on which his help is sought. It is not always easy to convince householders how important, cumulatively, the smoke from individual houses is in the production of pollution.

The Public Health Inspector's work was also increased in the latter half of 1959 and this year by the increased amount of meat inspection necessary by the opening of the Bacon Factory, and it is very rare for him to have a free weekend. Lectures were given again to food handlers and at the examination I conducted, a high standard of knowledge had been attained.

Perhaps the most important social service given by the Council of one of the smaller Districts is that of housing. The first five years of our Slum Clearance Programme have now been completed and a record of the progress made is given by Mr. Shelley later in the report. This programme is being carried out under difficulties, for the rate of building of Council houses has not been high. It will be seen from Table 10 of the report that in 1956, no new Council houses were provided; in 1958, only two, and this year only seven new houses were erected. Houses have been represented in anticipation of building, and the difficulties of the Public Health Inspector have been added to by the long wait for rehousing. The Slum Clearance Programme must be integrated with the Housing Programme, and our rate of progress must be tied to the rate of building. We do, therefore, welcome the decision of the Council to pursue a more vigorous housing policy and we estimate that at least an average of twenty new houses a year will be required during the next five years, if this work is to go on.

The work of the Warden among the old people in the bungalows is much appreciated, and this Scheme, which is a happy combination between the County Council and the Queensbury and Shelf Council, is, I am sure, contributing a great deal to the health and happiness of the old people. Along with the other County Council services of the Health Visitors and District Nurses, it is impossible to estimate the economic value of this scheme, for preventive health work by its very nature cannot be assessed as accurately as can be curative medicine, but not only is their physical health improved by prompt action, but anxiety is removed too. A lonely person, by the presence of someone who is at hand in case of need, is prevented from mental ill-health, arising from the fear of being ill and lonely.

The number of old people in the community will continue to increase, and we were pleased, this year, to be able to inaugurate the chiropody scheme so that every old person who requires it can have this treatment. The scheme is now running well and already has provided a great deal of comfort and helped the old people to lead a more active life.

In conclusion, I should like to thank Mr. Moore, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, for his kindness to me when I took up my duties, and for the welcome he gave me. This welcome was reinforced by all the members of the Council, and from the Officers, too, I have had every help.

I hope that, with your continued help, the Public Health Department of Queensbury and Shelf will continue to make progress.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.

FRANK APPIETON

Medical Officer of Health.

October 1961.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1960.

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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA (in Acres)	...	...	...	...	...	2,795
POPULATION	...	...	...	...	...	8,900
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE	...	...	...	...	...	3.18
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	...	...	...	...	...	3,527
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES PER ACRE	...	...	...	...	...	1.26
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE	...	...	...	...	...	2.52
RATEABLE VALUE	...	...	...	...	...	£73,801
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE...	...	...	...	...	...	£285

The area is made up of the Old Urban Districts of Queensbury and Shelf, which were amalgamated in 1937. Queensbury lies across the Bradford-Halifax Road (A.647), Shelf across Bradford-Manchester Road (A.6036), the two areas being joined by the Brighouse-Keighley Road (A.644)

The combined area is high and exposed, the northern tip of the district being actually named "Mountain" as it is at an altitude of some 1,200 ft. above sea level. The average altitude of Queensbury is about 1,100 feet, while that of Shelf is about 850 feet. The village of Queensbury is situated on a high eminence overlooking Bradford and Halifax about midway between the two towns with extensive views in all directions, especially from Mountain. From this eminence Penyghent, Ingleborough and Wharfedale, forty miles away, are clearly seen in the north-west. There is probably a no more populous place at a greater elevation in England than Queensbury.

Shelf is rather less hilly, with an area of 1,303 acres and is divided into two distinct watersheds. The first includes Shelf village, Shelf Moor, and drains naturally into the stream named Woodfall Beck. The other watershed includes the hamlet of Stone Chair, Lower Shelf, and Lumb Brook and drains naturally down to Lumb Brook, the land falling regularly from N.W. to S.E.

The exposure rating of this area by the Institute of Heating and Ventilating Engineers is "severe", the number of degree days being about 5,500 for an internal temperature of 65°F. and external temperature of 30°F. There was an appreciable difference in the recordings of deposited matter and of rainfall in 1959 in Queensbury and Shelf as measured in our Deposit gauges. Full details are contained in the Public Health Inspector's Report.

Geologically, the district has little of importance. A narrow strip of the millstone-grit which forms the main mass of the Pennine Chain crosses on the western boundary of Queensbury, the rest of the area being covered by sandstone except for an area stretching from the neck where the two areas were joined to a line running almost east-west from Stone Chair to Green Lane.

Apart from the western strip of millstone-grit already mentioned, the area lies on the Lower Coal Measure, which forms the West Riding Coalfield. The Coal Measure, consisting of Shales, sandstone, coal and underclays, occurs in a basinlike fold, with its axis running north-north-west to south-south-east, the whole basin is marked by one seam after another, curving up to



the surface and ending, until a stage is reached at which mining is uneconomical. It is on this western edge that the district lies, and there are at present no mines in operation in the area although one mine was worked for some years in Queensbury and there are some old "Bell pits" in a restricted area at Shelf. There is practically no risk of subsidence from mining operations and little loss of amenity by reason of spoil heaps.

By far the greater loss of amenity has been caused by the working of the sandstone mentioned above, at a time when rapid but undirected growth was proceeding all over the area. From the haphazard growth of the nineteenth century has been received a legacy of narrow streets, back-to-back houses, badly placed works and ruined amenities which provide all the worst and most costly problems of modern town planning.

A certain amount of clay mining is taking place, but this, fortunately does not impair the general amenities of the area.

Probably due to the poor soil yielded by the Coal Measures and climatic features referred to, agriculture plays little part in the life of the district dairy farming and stock raising being the principal occupations of the farming community.

As might be expected from the situation of the district, the textile industry is the most important one in the area. Two centuries ago nearly every house had its own loom and spinning wheel, and to-day most families in the area have some connection with the trade. Probably Black Dyke Mills, originally built in 1835, has been the greatest single factor promoting the growth of Queensbury.

There are two parks in Queensbury, totalling 9.00 acres, 6.00 acres of which are for games only, a private golf course of 31.5 acres, three recreation grounds totalling 10.00 acres, and 7.20 acres of allotments.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births -

				M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	...	...	...	101	81	182
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	3	5
Total	...	...	...	103	84	187

Live Birth Rate: 21.0 per 1,000 of estimated  
resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate: 20.2 per 1,000 of estimated  
resident population.

Illegitimate live births per cent of total  
live births: 2.67

Still Births -

				M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	...	...	...	-	3.	3.
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total	...	...	...	-	3	3.

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and  
still births) : 15.8

Total Live and Still Births -

M.	F.	Totals
103	87	190.

Deaths -

M.	F.	Totals.
53	63	116

Crude Death Rate: 13.0 per 1,000 of estimated  
resident population.

Adjusted Death Rate: 13.7 per 1,000 of estimated  
resident population.

Infant Deaths -

				M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	...	...	...	4.	3.	7.
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-
Totals	...	...	...	4.	3.	7.

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - total : 37.4

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate 38.5

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate -

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 21.4  
(First four weeks)

Early NeoNatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 10.7  
(Under 1 week)

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still  
births (Still births and Deaths under 1 week combined): 26.3

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) :

Rate per 1,000  
live and still births.

Nil

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TABLE 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF QUEENSBURY AND SHELF RESIDENTS IN 1960

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>All Ages</u>		
	M.	F.	Total.
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-	-	-
-do- Non-Respiratory	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	1	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	3	3
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	8	16
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	5	14	19
Coronary Disease - Angina	14	13	27
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	2
Other Heart Diseases	5	4	9
Other Circulatory Diseases	1	2	3
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	2	7
Bronchitis	6	5	11
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Congenial Malformations	-	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	3	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	-	1	1
Totals	53	63	116

TABLE 2.

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality,  
and Maternal Mortality for the Year 1960

	England and Wales.	Queensbury and Shelf	West Riding Administrative County.
<u>Rates per 1,000 Home Population.</u>			
<u>Births</u>			
Live Births	17.1	20.2	17.1
Still Births	19.7	15.8	22.4
<u>Deaths</u>			
All causes	11.5	13.7	12.6
Tuberculosis - respiratory	0.07	0.0	0.06
Tuberculosis - all forms	0.07	0.0	0.07
Cancer	2.16	2.81	1.98
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	N.A.	4.61	4.35
Respiratory Diseases	N.A.	2.02	1.17
Maternal Causes	0.39	0.00	0.73
All causes under 1 year of age	21.7	37.4	22.5
All causes under 4 weeks of age	15.6	21.4	15.8



## VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population of Queensbury and Shelf is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 8,900 as compared with 8870 for 1959. He considers, therefore, that the population has increased by 30.

The crude birth rate for the year is 21.0 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with the rate for the previous year of 16.34 and is 3.9 above the rate for England and Wales. This crude birth rate has to be adjusted by a comparability factor of 0.96 to bring it into line with that of the country as a whole and this gives us an adjusted birth rate of 20.2. This compares with an adjusted birth rate for the Administrative County of 17.1 and a birth rate for England and Wales of 17.1.

There were five illegitimate births, all live, representing 2.67 per cent. of the total live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.56 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year, there were three still births. This gives a rate of 15.8 per 1,000 (live and still) births. The County rate is 22.4 and the rate for England and Wales is 19.7

The death rate for the Urban District is 13.0 per 1,000 of the population. This is 0.15 above the rate for last year. The comparability factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 1.05 and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 13.7. This compares with an adjusted death rate of 12.6 for the Administrative County and 11.5 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death this year were, in order of frequency -

1.	Diseases of the Heart and Circulation	-	41.
2.	Cancer	-	25.
3.	Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	-	19.
4.	Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases	-	18.

### Infant Deaths

There were seven infant deaths in the Urban District of Queensbury and Shelf during 1960 and the infant death rate is 37.4 per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate of 37.4 compares with the rate for the Administrative County of 22.5 and for England and Wales of 21.7

Four of the deaths were neo-natal. Three deaths were caused by prematurity of the child, or by congenital malformations, so that they can be attributed to intra-uterine causes, over which we have no control. A fifth death was again due to congenital disease, this time of the heart.

It is regrettable that we have three deaths this year from Pneumonia.

Table 3 gives details of the infant deaths and the ages at which they occurred.

TABLE 3.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN QUEENSBURY AND  
SHELF URBAN DISTRICT, 1960

Cause of Death.	Under 24 Hrs.	1 - 7 days	8 - 14 days	15 - 21 days	22 - 28 days	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	Total
Congenital Malformations	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Prematurity	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	7

Premature Births.

There were eleven children born prematurely during the year who were  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or under in weight at birth.

TABLE 4.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTH WEIGHTS OF PREMATURE INFANTSDomiciliary Confinements

Birth Weight.		No of Infants	No of Infants who survived.		
lbs.	ozs.		24 hours.	1 - 7 days	1 Month
5.	6.	1.	1.	1.	1.
5	4	1	1.	-	-
5	0	2	2	2	2
4	4	1.	1	1	1
3	2	1	1	1	1
Totals		6	6	5	5

Institutional Confinements

Birth Weight		No of Infants	No of Infants who survived		
lbs.	ozs		24 Hours	1 - 7 days	1 Month
5	4	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1
5	0	1	1	-	-
4	12	1	1	1	1
4	4	1	1	1	1
Totals		5	5	5	5

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths in Queensbury and Shelf during the year.



TABLE 5.

## BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION

## STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD .. JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1960

	<u>JAN.</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR.</u>	<u>APR.</u>	<u>MAY.</u>	<u>JUNE.</u>	<u>JULY.</u>	<u>AUG.</u>	<u>SEPT.</u>	<u>OCT.</u>	<u>NOV.</u>	<u>DEC.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>PATIENTS</u>													
(a) Out-Patients.	1123	1162	1176	1123	1176	965	1056	1131	1143	1095	1031	977	13,158 (11,952)
(b) Admissions	184	168	179	141	160	130	119	170	147	133	154	171	1,856 (2003)
(c) Discharges	52	60	57	44	67	58	58	52	59	66	60	63	696 (804)
(d) Transfers	18	7	17	11	20	23	12	19	10	20	19	12	188 (213)
(e) Accident Patients	24	41	32	42	63	49	47	47	46	47	59	58	555 (515)
	1401	1438	1461	1361	1486	1225	1292	1419	1405	1361	1323	1281	16,453 (15,487)
Stretcher	199	211	199	177	228	172	157	219	193	207	257	231	2,450 (2,311)
Sitting Case.	1202	1227	1262	1184	1258	1053	1135	1203	1212	1154	1066	1050	14,003 (13,176)
Emergency Patients	86	72	70	70	75	74	50	83	68	71	74	77	870 (961)
Miles	9857	9950	10181	8924	10448	8451	9189	9774	9691	10088	9849	9552	115,954 (114,632)

General Provision of Health Services for  
the Area

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory, Bradford, continued to receive clinical material and milk samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis was carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, Public Analysts, Halifax.

Divisional Ambulance Service

I append hereto particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Queensbury and Shelf alone.

It will be seen that the figures are very similar to those of last year. There were again more accidents occurring both in the home and in industry, and the number of outpatients showed a considerable increase. The admissions, however, were down, and less people were discharged by ambulance.

Nursing in the Home

The Home Nurse made 2,787 visits to 123 cases during the year.

Full collaboration has been maintained with the hospital service and with the General Medical Practitioners under whose direction the District Nurse works. Individual Doctors have assured me that the standard of district nursing in this Urban District is very satisfactory.

Home Helps.

There were 43 cases in Queensbury and Shelf being provided with a Home Help at the beginning of 1960, and 46 new cases were attended during the year. At the end of the year, 53 cases were still being attended.

Of the 89 cases attended during the year, 55 were provided for the care of old people, 13 were provided during the illness of the housewife, and 21 undertook domestic duties on behalf of maternity cases. In 11 of the maternity cases, a Home Help was provided for fourteen days but in 5 others, the Home Helps had to be continued well into the post-natal period.

During 1960, there were 16 women working as Home Helps in Queensbury and Shelf, and altogether they worked 16395 hours. There has not been a great difficulty in the recruitment of suitable women in the Queensbury part of the area but this does not apply to Shelf, where there are practically no applicants for this type of employment. As we have no bus service which directly connects with the centre of Shelf, it is extremely difficult to persuade Queensbury Home Helps to attend cases in Shelf, for, usually, they have to journey on two buses and are not paid for travelling time. This difficulty is, of course, part of the difficulty of the whole Urban District and does result in Queensbury and Shelf being regarded very largely as two separate entities. It is easier for people to travel from Shelf to Hipperholme than to Queensbury, and for Queensbury people to travel to Brighouse than to Shelf.

Fifty-five Home Helps were provided for the care of old people, and, altogether, 15026 hours were spent in this very important work.

The increase in the demand for Home Helps this year occurred when we were unable fully to supply the demand in the rest of the Division, and the work of providing an adequate Home Help Service continues to be a very difficult one.



Just when we have sufficient Home Helps to meet the demand, there is a call for a Home Help for a confinement case, when the Home Help has to put in full-time service at one home, and we have on occasion to leave our old people without Home Helps. Sickness occurs in Home Helps, and, naturally enough, when other members of their own family are sick, the Home Helps, who are very often housewives with families, have to cease duty. It says a great deal for the sympathetic handling of each individual case that we do not have more complaints about this Service.

None of our Home Helps are employed full time, and I am afraid it is comparatively rare that they let us know they are unable to go to a case until after they should have been there. The Division has enjoyed a period of full employment, which has not helped in recruitment of Home Helps. During a period when less work is available, there is less demand for Home Helps, for a woman who is working shorter hours can manage to help her older relatives, and the supply of Home Helps increases, so that our difficulties are generally associated with a period of general affluence in the Division and for this reason must, I suppose, be welcomed.

When we are particularly short of Home Helps, we try to see that they are shared fairly between cases and provided according to need. The provision of Home Helps is worked out entirely on need and bears no relation at all on the capacity of patients to pay. This is not always realised by people who consider that they are paying very well and should, for this reason, have priority.

#### Chiropody Service.

In March, a chiropody service was established, in both Queensbury at the Victoria Hall, where a weekly service operates, and at the Witchfield Chapel, Shelf, where clinics are held fortnightly.

Difficulties were experienced in obtaining a qualified chiropodist, and our first appointment was of a temporary nature. It was particularly disappointing to us that in these early days of the Service, due to lack of staff, it was not always possible to obtain regular treatment for some of the patients, especially when staff changes took place in the Autumn. I am grateful to Mr. Marshall, who put in as many sessions as he was able to do. The clinic is now running smoothly, and appointments are arranged regularly, and this Chiropody Service is very much appreciated by the old people.

This service is available to all persons of pensionable age, and is also extended to expectant mothers and to the physically handicapped, who, because of their physical disability, are unable to attend to their own feet. The demand among expectant mothers is negligible. As a rule, this age of person only requires nail cutting and unless the woman is widowed, or separated, and cannot get down to her own feet and has no relative to help her, there is usually no necessity for expectant mothers to have chiropody, unless they are also physically handicapped. Although the number of physically handicapped people requiring chiropody treatment is also small, it is a very useful service for them.

When the Chiropody Service started, we had a great deal of help from the Voluntary Committee of both the Old People's Clubs, who not only brought the Service to the notice of their members but assisted the old people in the removal of their shoes and stockings. As the Service has proceeded, we have tried to make appointments for the same people on the same day, and they have got to know one another and to help themselves. Patients attend at bi-monthly intervals. At their first appointment they may well require more time but, generally speaking it has been found that nine patients per session can be attended to as very much of the Service is one of nail paring.

Patients in urgent need of chiropody treatment may require treatment oftener, and this has been arranged when it is essential. Domiciliary treatment represents less than 12% of the patients requiring treatment. We have been very careful about allowing domiciliary treatment and I think it should be discouraged, not only because of the expense but because it does the old people good to get out of the house. Often, the old people feel that they should have domiciliary treatment when really in their own interests as well as the County Council's it is better for them to attend at the clinics. At the clinics, facilities are good and the small excursion undoubtedly helps the old person, although he may not always appreciate it.



TABLE 6.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

NAME	LOCATION	WHEN OPEN
Child Welfare Clinic	Victoria Hall, Queensbury.	Every Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Clinic	Witchfield Chapel, Shelf	Every Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics	Victoria Hall, Queensbury	Fridays fortnightly 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	Witchfield Chapel, Shelf	Mondays 1.30 p.m. to 2.0 p.m.
"	Queensbury Clinic	Tuesday & Fridays 11.0 a.m.
"	Shelf Clinic	Monday 10.0 a.m.
Diphtheria Immunization Polio-myelitis Vaccination }	Carried out at Child Welfare Clinics	
Dental Clinics	Bonegate House, Brighthouse	By appointment
Chest Clinic	Royal Infirmary, Halifax	Out Patient Department, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon
		<u>Men</u>
		<u>Women</u>
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Thursday 2. p.m. - 4.30 p.m. & 2.0 - 4.30 p.m. 5. p.m. - 7. 0. p.m. 5.0 - 7.0. p.m.
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose, and Throat, Ophthalmic & Orthopaedic. }	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road, Brighthouse	By appointment.
Orthoptic Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road, Brighthouse	By appointment - bi-weekly.
Psychiatric Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road, Brighthouse	Tuesday 2. p.m. (By appointment)
Speech Clinic	Victoria Hall, Queensbury	Fortnightly by appointment
Chiropody Clinic	Victoria Hall, Queensbury Witchfield Chapel, Shelf	Every Thursday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon Mondays, fortnightly, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon

## Clinics and Treatment Centres

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended in Table 6.

The Queensbury Clinic has now been accepted as an important part of the amenities of the district. Situated as it is, in the Victoria Hall, in a central position, it is a bright and pleasant premises, much appreciated by the mothers of Queensbury. The attendances continue to increase, year by year. The Shelf Clinic, unfortunately, has to be held in a Church Hall and obviously the numbers attending would not justify the provision of a new clinic. Thought has been given to the possible provision of a mobile clinic for this area but the Church Hall is centrally situated and has become accepted as the Centre for Shelf. It is unfortunate that there are no modern public buildings available which could be utilised for this purpose.

Ante-natal clinics, infant welfare clinics and post-natal clinics are held at Shelf and Queensbury.

## HOSPITALS

### Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious diseases were admitted to the Northowram Hall Hospital and the Leeds Road Isolation Hospital.

### Tuberculosis

There was no delay in admission of cases of Tuberculosis which are usually admitted to the Northowram Hall Hospital. This Hospital also took cases of chronic Chest and Heart Diseases. Now that the incidence and severity of Tuberculosis has been cut down by modern drug treatment and preventive measures, the relative importance of other chest diseases has increased; particularly is this so with Cancer of the lung in males. Northowram Hall Hospital, from being an infectious diseases hospital, had become very largely a sanatorium and now is taking its place as a hospital for chest and heart diseases. It must not be forgotten, however, that we still have a long way to go before Tuberculosis is eliminated, and it is important that cases of Tuberculosis should have hospital treatment readily available. The waiting list for this disease must never be allowed to return.

### Maternity

The hospital accommodation provided for maternity cases is excellent in this area. Some of our cases go to Halifax General Hospital but the majority are delivered at St. Luke's Maternity Hospital, Bradford. Recently, due to pressure on beds, mothers of babies are being discharged early from this Hospital so that the record of the cases delivered at home by the Divisional Midwives does not give a true picture of the work done by these ladies, who are responsible for the nursing care of the mother and baby after their discharge from hospital.

Arrangements are made by the Hospitals to provide us with a 'Flying Squad' for the provision of blood transfusions and emergency treatment at home in cases of home confinement.



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### Health Visitors

Miss C.J. Barker was appointed as our first Divisional Nursing Officer in August 1960. She is able to co-ordinate the services of the Health Visitors, the District Nurses and the Midwives and to help them in many of their day-to-day problems. Already, she has become well-known in the district and has helped further in the inculcation of the team spirit which is so necessary in the domiciliary field.

In Queensbury and Shelf, we have had the same team of Health Workers for some considerable time, and Miss Jenkinson, the Midwife, Mrs Link and Miss Walker, the Health Visitors, and Mrs. Shillito, the District Nurse, all have an extremely close relationship. It is easy for the public to understand the work of a Midwife and of a Home Nurse. It is less easy for the Health Visitor to be properly appreciated. This field worker is essentially a home visitor and she is usually the first person, except perhaps for the family doctor, to appreciate early signs of family illness or disharmony or trouble. Over the years, she becomes a real family friend, always available to give necessary advice and guidance. It is essential that she works hand in hand with her nursing colleagues, the Home Nurse, and the Midwife, and with the Home Help and Hospital staffs, and above all, with the Family Doctor. The value of her work has become widely recognised but it is in the home - and in the humblest of homes - that it is most valued.

It is impossible to give concrete evidence of ills that are averted and we do not know how many home accidents, how many broken marriages, how much chronic sickness and how much human unhappiness is prevented by these ladies who undertake this work. Her work is, of course, educational, but the education she gives is by no means theoretical. It is down to earth and practical, and has to be adapted to the needs of a person. Those of us concerned in community health must realise that a community is concerned with persons and that every person differs in varying degrees from every other person. In some cases, the Health Visitor has to advise young mothers on food and diet, household management and amateur dressmaking. She has to reassure and give encouragement to the diffident and anxious. She has to stimulate and admonish the slack and apathetic. She has to try to assess the cause of family lack of care and to decide whether slackness is due to ill-health, or whether ill-health results from slackness. She must encourage and stimulate but give firm advice on necessary occasions. Although her work in the clinics is important, and the group training she can give is much appreciated and has its value, it is in the home, under the conditions that belong there, that she does her best work.

She has been encouraged very much recently by the increasing awareness by the general medical practitioners of her useful help, and the work of the old people's clubs has saved her much visiting among the able-bodied, older folk. The gradual but definite improvement in the general standard of family care has recently been accelerated. Along with the contributions made by better economic conditions, better education, smaller families, and the free medical services provided by the National Health Service, the contribution of the Health Visitor to the improvement of home and family life ranks very high.

Even before my appointment as Medical Officer of Health, our nursing staff always found your Public Health Inspector very approachable, and they were always able to deal with problems together. Health Visitors have often helped the Queensbury Health Department in epidemiology, particularly when the collection of specimens has placed an impossible burden on your Public Health Inspector. With their day-to-day contact with the mothers, they have been in an excellent position to do this. Now that this happy relationship has been placed on a more official basis, future collaboration is ensured.



With a full staff this year, the Health Visitors have been able to carry out more visits, and it will be seen that more than double the number of visits were made this year than last. Even so, the pressure on their time has been considerable. Gradually, the old people are making further demands into the Health Visitor's already fully-occupied day, and it is expected that they will continue to do so. In keeping the old people at home and helping to maintain their mental and physical well-being, the Health Visitor is doing wonderful work, equally as important as her work with mothers and young children and her work in the schools.

There is no doubt that the Health Visiting Service is one of the best values for money that this country possesses. Largely intangible as it is, it will probably never be appreciated as it should be.

The number of visits made by the two Health Visitors in the Queensbury and Shelf area is given below :-

	<u>First Visits.</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
Expectant Mothers	7.	12
Children under 1 year	180	1516
Children between 1 year and 5 years	-	1266
Other cases (Old people, problem families etc.)	-	1528

#### Ante-natal Clinics.

Two ante-natal clinics were held at Queensbury and two at Shelf each month. Of the 137 patients attending during the year, 114 were new cases. Altogether, 434 attendances were made at the two Clinics.

There were 190 total births during the year, so that approximately 72% of expectant mothers attended our ante-natal clinics, and all the others received ante-natal care either from their own Doctor or from the Hospital. Seventy-eight patients were delivered at home, the remaining 110 being delivered in hospital.

Some of the patients attending our ante-natal clinics also attend their own Doctor's surgeries, so that both Doctor and Midwife are fully conversant with the conditions. I am glad to say that the relations between the Hospitals, the Family Doctor, the Midwives and the Clinics have remained good.

#### Relaxation Clinics

Special relaxation clinics continued to be held for expectant mothers. These classes are particularly valuable in first deliveries and we often have difficulty in persuading mothers who have had children before to attend because of the difficulty in arranging for the care of the children. As most first babies are born in hospital, the numbers attending these classes are necessarily few but we have had excellent reports from the hospital of the results. Thirty-one women attended and made 239 attendances.

#### Post Natal Clinics

Post-natal cases are seen at the ante-natal clinics, and no special post-natal clinics are held. Only five patients attended for post-natal examination. Many patients, however, who did not attend at the clinics post-natally returned to the hospitals where their confinements took place, or to their own Doctors, for a post-natal examination, and almost all women had a post-natal examination.

Domiciliary Midwifery

Miss Jenkinson continued as the Domiciliary Midwife in Queensbury, and as the number of cases has increased Miss Adamson was made responsible for Shelf. Miss Adamson left us in July and was replaced by Miss Duckworth. The work done by the Midwives is set out in Table 7 below:-

Table 7. - Work done by Midwives during 1960

Labours conducted:		
(a)	As Midwives	78
(b)	As Maternity Nurses	Nil.
(c)	Total	78.
Ante-Natal Visits		447
Post-Natal Visits		1930

Infant Welfare Centres.

Table 8 below gives the attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Centres in 1960 :-

Table 8. - Attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Centres in 1960

Infant Welfare Centre	Number of Children who Attended during Year	Number of Children who first attended during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were under one year of age.	Total number of attendances made during the year	
			Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age.
Queensbury	256(218)	107(90)	1491(1458)	489 (422)
Shelf	61(92)	43(60)	1067(695)	331(276)

(The figures for the previous year are given in brackets).



## MENTAL HEALTH

### Divisional Psychiatric Clinic

This clinic has had an increase in the number of new cases attending this year, and the number of attendances has gone up from 295 to 424. Consequently, more home visits in connection with the clinic have been made by the Social Worker. The number of voluntary admissions to hospital from this clinic has also increased considerably, 21 being admitted as against eight in the previous year. This large number of voluntary admissions is a tribute to the Consultant Psychiatrist, the patients' own Doctors and the Social Worker's persuasive powers. Many of these people who have been admitted voluntarily have been fairly early cases who have responded well to the treatment given. The fear of admission to mental hospital and the stigma in the eyes of the public attaching to anyone who has been in a mental hospital are gradually being removed, and every opportunity has been taken during the year in talks to various associations to foster the idea that mental illness, like physical illness, is often of only a temporary nature and that convalescent patients from mental illness require the same consideration and sympathy as other patients and do not require to be treated as a race apart who have permanently fallen behind in life's struggle.

Most of the people attending our Psychiatric Clinic have been people who are working and have managed to continue their work due to the help given at this Clinic by the Psychiatrist. Our Mental Health Social Worker over a period of time has come to know many of the patients intimately and they are able to discuss with her their problems freely. General Medical Practitioners have come to value this Clinic and to refer cases earlier.

The new advances in psychiatric treatment referred to in the report of the year's work by the Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr. Wilkinson, have no doubt contributed to the increased readiness by Doctors to refer their cases and the greater willingness of people to attend. The day may not be so far distant when people attend a clinic for mental illness as readily as they attend the out-patient department of a general hospital. At present, we believe that the holding of the clinic in our clinic premises, away from the hospital atmosphere, not only encourages people to come but helps them to take the first steps in recovery.

In addition to the increased voluntary admissions during the year through the Psychiatric Clinic, the Duly Authorised Officer also admitted more cases. Mr. Johnson, the Duly Authorised Officer for this Division has done excellent work over a period of years. He is well-known in the district as a Welfare Officer and handles people sympathetically and helpfully, and this experience has helped him in the handling of mentally ill people. We shall be losing him when our full staff of Mental Welfare Officers has been appointed and I think the time is appropriate to pay a tribute to the excellent work he has done in this service.

The report of Dr. Wilkinson is given below :-

#### 'Divisional Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic

This Clinic has continued to function during the past year. At present, the type of work there can be classified as follows :-

- (1) Cases referred by the family doctors for assessment and advice with regard to further care and treatment. Some of these cases may need immediate in-patient treatment, but the majority can be cared for on an out-patient basis.
- (2) Cases being followed up after a period of hospital treatment. The aim here is to maintain a level of improvement and prevent re-admission to hospital.



"During recent years there has been a gradual change in outlook with regard to the care of psychiatric cases. The emphasis has gradually shifted from the mental hospital and custodian care, to looking after the patient whilst he continues to live in his home surroundings. Some forms of treatment, however, can only be carried out in hospital, and usually the more acutely ill will continue to need in-patient treatment. The great majority of the remainder of the patients are being treated quite adequately as out-patients.

"Great advances have been made in the medical treatment of psychiatric cases during recent years and drugs are continually brought forward which help greatly in the management of such cases. For instance, a new series of compounds have appeared which help greatly with depressive illnesses, which are very common illnesses in medical practice. Patients under these forms of treatment of course need very careful medical supervision and this forms part of the routine work of the Brighouse Out-Patient Clinic.

"It will be seen that with this shift of emphasis, the out-patient facilities for psychiatric cases will need to be greatly extended during the forthcoming years. If this is possible it is hoped that more and more cases will be seen at an early stage in their development. In this way, it is hoped that it will be possible to prevent more acute symptoms developing, which will tend to reduce the number of patients needing to be admitted to hospital.

"In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to Dr. Appleton for his continual encouragement at the Clinic and also to Miss Wroe for her unfailing skill and help."

At 48 sessions, 77 new cases have attended, the total number of attendances being 424.

#### Mental Health Preventive Service.

The statistics relating to the Divisional Mental Health Preventive Service are given below. The Social Worker's figures are given in two groups, those dealt with up to the 31st. October and those dealt with since the implementation of the Mental Health Act.

The changeover was a smooth one. Eventually, we are to have one Mental Welfare Officer for this Division and one Mental Welfare Officer especially for the neighbouring Division 19. A Senior Mental Welfare Officer has been appointed for seven Divisions and he is at present stationed in our area. This Officer, Mr. Parkinson, was already well-known to us and we were glad to welcome him. Meanwhile, until we obtain our full staff, it has been necessary for Miss Wroe, who is now designated as Mental Welfare Officer, to continue working in both Divisions and for the Duly Authorised Officer to continue for the time being.

#### To October 31st. 1960

No of After Care cases visited	32
No of visits involved	45
No of Care cases visited	14
No. of visits involved	61.



Dealt with under Mental Health Act 1959 by admission  
to Hospital for November and December, 1960:

(a)	(i)	Section 5. (Informally)	6.
	(ii)	Section 25 (Observation)	-
	(iii)	Section 26 (Treatment)	-
	(iv)	Section 29 (Emergency)	4
(b)		Section 28 (National Health Service Act, 1946) - Prevention, Care and After-care	9

Visits made -

(a)	In respect of Sub-Normal Persons	22
(b)	In respect of Mentally Ill Patients	51

We know of the following admissions to hospital :

Persons removed under Sec. 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	8
Persons removed under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	13
Persons assisted in obtaining admission to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	4
Persons assisted under Mental Health Act, 1959 - Informally	3
Persons assisted under Mental Health Act, 1959, Section 29	2

\* \* \* \* \*

Psychiatric Clinic:

No of Sessions	48
Domiciliary visits by Psychiatrist	-
New cases attending	77
Total No. of attendances	424
Home visits by Social Worker in connection with Psychiatric Clinic	47
Voluntary admission to Hospital:	
No admitted to The Retreat, York	.
No admitted to Storthes Hall Hospital	20
No of cases having E.C.T. treatment:	
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary (Outpatients)	2
Dewsbury General Hospital (Outpatients)	1

Since the implementation of the Mental Health Act, 1959, all these cases have come under voluntary supervision.

## Divisional Training Centre

The Training Centre has continued to do very satisfactory work. Miss Taylor was appointed as Supervisor on the resignation of Mrs. Bateson and has continued the duties of the Centre with more concentration on activity than on handicrafts. A good deal of attention is being paid to colour and many of the children have responded very well to training in painting. They have been helped in this by the decoration of the Centre, which since Easter has presented a bright and cheerful appearance.

At the beginning of the year, there were thirty on the register. Nine were admitted and five discharged, and at the end of the year there were thirty-four on the register.

An Open Day was held early in the year to allow the parents and staff to meet and to give an opportunity to discuss problems with them and to introduce them to the new Supervisor. May Day was celebrated by the crowning of a May Queen, and the children enjoyed this dressing up very much and dancing around the Maypole. The day excursion to Filey proved highly successful. In connection with the World Mental Health Year, another open day was held in July. We had demonstrations of speech training, number work, singing, apparatus work and percussion band. During the day, about forty people attended, many of whom were previously unacquainted with the work carried out.

On the 4th. November, the children were given a display of fireworks in the garden. The Annual Open Day was held in November, when the Mayor and Mayoress of Brighouse attended and handwork was on display, all of which was sold. Following this, there was a short concert by the children which showed the great improvement made in activity. The usual Christmas Party was held in December.

The work programme for 1960 has been mainly concerned with speech training, art domestic work, cookery, personal hygiene, musical activities and physical education. The children have worked hard and have apparently enjoyed their activities, and it has been, in my opinion, our most successful year.

### Mental Deficiency.

Regular visits were made by the Mental Health Social Worker to all defectives in the area who are under supervision. The figures given in the report are for the whole Division; it has not been thought desirable to split them into different districts. The number of defectives under supervision at the 31st. October, 1960 was as follows :-

#### Statutory Supervision:

Males under 16 years of age	11
Females under 16 years of age	12
Males over 16 years of age	29
Females over 16 years of age	24

#### Under Guardianship:

Males over 16 years of age	Nil
Females over 16 years of age	1

#### Voluntary Supervision:

Males over 16 years of age	6
Females over 16 years of age	2



It will be seen that eighty-five defectives (thirty-five male and twenty-seven female adults, and eleven male and twelve female children) were under some form of supervision. Eight defectives (two males and six females) were placed on the register during the year, and four were removed (two males and two females). One of the females left the district, and the other three defectives were admitted to Hospitals and Institutions.

The following are the particulars of adults under supervision at the end of the year :-

Thirty-nine defectives were in regular gainful employment (twenty-seven males and twelve females), seven males being employed in the textile industry, seventeen as labourers, one as a farm labourer, one as a builder's labourer, and one working for his father. Of the females, nine were employed in the textile industry and three on laundry and domestic work. Six female defectives were occupied at home in household tasks and handwork, and two male defectives assisted their parents in the home. Two female defectives are suffering from crippling defects which prevent their employment, and another six defectives (four male and two female) did not follow any occupation. Two males over sixteen attended an industrial centre and five females over sixteen attended our training centre.

Of the twenty-three children, one female was in gainful employment, and nineteen (eleven males and eight females) attended the Training Centre. Three female defectives were unable to follow any employment.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

I am obliged to Mr. S. Drake, Waterworks Engineer, for the information given below.

Water is supplied in bulk from Bradford Corporation and filtration and Sterilization treatment has been given prior to delivery to the following six points :-

Mountain	-	Queensbury
Albert Road	-	do
Stags Head	-	do
Soaper Lane	-	Shelf
Cooper Lane	-	do
Halifax Road	-	do

All the water feeds by gravity from Bradford except for the Mountain supply and here the water is pumped into two covered storage tanks each of 400,000 gallons capacity. These tanks, completed this year, are built inside the original reservoir. For the Mountain village only, the water is pumped out of the tanks into the Water Tower where an automatic pressurized air vessel raises the water level to reach Mountain Villas and California Row. Although the work for these new storage tanks proceeded throughout the whole of the Summer there was no serious interference with the supply. A temporary reservoir was built inside the old one of sufficient capacity to deal with any emergency.

New mains extensions are still proceeding at Shelf Moor Grove, Burned Road Estate and Brow Lane Estate, Shelf, and a completion of the Greenton Crescent, Queensbury has been made.

The supply has been satisfactory in all sections. The public were warned of a risk of contamination by loud speaker vans on one occasion during the excavations for the new tanks on the Mountain section, but samples taken at the time proved quite satisfactory.

The consumption figures for 1960 are :-

Queensbury	(total consumption)	71,588,000	gallons
Shelf	do	42,749,000	do
Combined	do	114,337,000	do
Queensbury	(trade use)	8,872,000	do
Shelf	do	8,930,000	do
Combined	do	17,802,000	do



## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am indebted to Mr. J.F. Hall, the Council Engineer & Surveyor for the following information regarding sewerage and sewage disposal, and for the notes on Post war building of Council Houses,

The sewage system within the urban district has functioned satisfactorily there having been no serious blockages.

The Shibden Head Lane sullage water was found to be surfacing in the verge near the old brewery site and investigation revealed a collapsed stone culvert which could not be readily cleared. Approximately 85 linear yards of new 9" diameter concrete sewer was laid to connect this culvert to the main sewerage system. This new sewer came into use in August 1960 and no further trouble has been experienced.

### SHIBDEN SEWAGE WORKS.

The sewage is treated at the works which consist of detritus tanks settlement tanks, percolating filters, land filtration, and humas tanks.

No further complaints have been received concerning the smell from the beck into which the effluent discharges but it is thought that this trouble may occur again during dry weather periods and additional treatment works may be necessary.

### WOODFALL WORKS.

This sewage works ceased to operate in May 1960 when the new trunk sewer from the site of the works to Norwood Green in the Borough of Brighouse was put into operation. The sewage is now treated at the Brighouse Corporation disposal plant.

## COUNCIL HOUSING

### Post War Development 1960

#### New Park Road site.

The balance of the 30 Old People's bungalows on this site i.e. 7, was completed during the year.

#### Hungerhill Extension Site - Site works.

The road and sewer works contract on this site is now complete The development will provide for the erection of 86 dwellings.

### Post War Dwellings erected or under construction at 31st. December 1960

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>	<u>Bungalows.</u>
<u>Queensbury.</u>			
Moorclose Site	23		
Hungerhill	50	68	
Albert Crescent			16
Russell Avenue	1		
New Park Road			30

### Shelf.

Burned Road Estate	34		
Westcroft Avenue	8		
Cockhill	36	24	20
	<u>152</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>66</u>

## COUNCIL HOUSING

I am indebted to Mr. Geo. Muse for the notes below giving details of existing Council Estates.

### Existing Estates.

The number of dwelling houses now owned by the Council is 427. This is made up of 222 houses, 92 flats and 104 bungalows on the various estates and 9 cottage properties in different parts of the Urban Area, parks etc.. There is still a waiting list of applicants for accommodation both at Queensbury & Shelf and the demand for old persons bungalows at Queensbury is particularly heavy.

I set out below the table showing the number of properties on the various estates and the rentals charged :-

<u>Table 9.</u>					
Situation	No of Houses.	Net Weekly rent.		Gross rental (50 weeks collection)	
<u>OLD PEOPLES BUNGALOWS</u>					
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Albion Street	8	4.	2.	8.	11.
The Grove	10	4.	2.	8.	11.
Burnside	20	4.	2.	8.	11.
Belle Vue Crescent	20	11.	8.	16.	9.
Albert Crescent	16	10.	10.	15.	10.
Ashbourne Crescent	30	11.	8.	16.	9.
<u>HOUSES</u>					
Russell Hall Lane (Non Parlour Type)	6.	13.	4.	21.	9.
		to	13.	11.	to 22.
Russell Avenue (Parlour Type)	6.	15.	10.	25.	3.
do do (Non Parlour Type)	6.	12.	7.	19.	10.
				to	21.
Russell Road (Parlour Type)	12.	13.	5.	22.	1.
do do (Non Parlour Type)	2.	13.	11.	21.	3.
Westfield Terrace (Parlour Type)	12.	15.	9.	25.	8.
do do (Non Parlour Type)	12.	11.	11.	20.	6.
Moor Close Lane (Parlour Type)	3.	15.	10.	25.	9.
do do do do	1.	16.	9.	27.	1.
Moor Close Avenue do	5.	16.	9.	27.	1.
do do do do	1.	15.	10.	25.	9.
do do do do	13.	15.	10.	25.	9.
Burnley Hill Terr. (Parlour Type)	4.	14.	11.	25.	8.
do do do (Non Parlour Type)	20.	12.	5.	20.	7.
		to	13.	10.	to 23.
Belle Vue Rd. (2 Bedrooms)	12.	20.	0.	28.	0.
do do (3 Bedrooms)	6.	23.	0.	32.	9.
do do (3 do type)	18.	30.	0.	39.	4.
Westcroft Ave. Dining recess type)	8.	18.	4.	29.	8.
Burned Road (Parlour Type)	4.	18.	6.	29.	10.
do (Dining recess type)	2.	16.	9.	28.	0.
Burnside Avenue (Parlour Type)	10.	18.	4.	29.	8.
		to	18.	6.	to 29.
do (Dining recess type)	18.	16.	9.	28.	0.
Ridgeway (Dining recess type)	10.	19.	0.	30.	4.
Hillcrest Rd. (Dining recess type)	22.	19.	0.	30.	4.
do Rd. (2 Bedroom Type)	12.	20.	0.	28.	0.
do Rd. (3 Bedroom Type)	6.	23.	0.	32.	9.
<u>FLATS</u>					
Hillcrest Rd.	40.	19.	0.	27.	0.
Hillcrest Avenue	28.	19.	0.	27.	0.
Belle Vue Road	16.	19.	0.	27.	0.
Belle Vue Crescent	8.	19.	0.	27.	0.



# HOUSING PROGRESS IN THE AREA SINCE 1919

Houses built by private  
enterprise, including  
subsidy.

Houses built by Local  
Authority to let or  
for sale.

	<u>Queensbury</u>	<u>Shelf</u>	<u>Queensbury</u>	<u>Shelf</u>
1919	-	-	-	-
1920	-	2	-	-
1921	-	2	12	-
1922	-	1	-	-
1923	-	4	-	-
1924	2	7	-	-
1925	2	9	-	2
1926	2	-	12	-
1927	3	-	24	-
1928	-	2	-	8
1929	-	-	-	-
1930	-	3	-	8
1931	-	-	-	-
1932	16	43	-	8
1933	45	47	-	4
1934	89	58	-	4
1935	45	19	-	6
1936	10	15	12	-

	<u>Queensbury</u>	<u>Shelf</u>	<u>Queensbury</u>	<u>Shelf</u>
1937	21		6	
1938	33		-	
1939	9		24	
1940	-		20	
1941-45	-		-	
1946	6		-	
1947	19		20	
1948	3		25	
1949	2		20	
1950	3		24	
1951	-		8	
1952	8		28	
1953	12		102	
1954	10		32	
1955	16		8	
1956	25		-	
1957	19		18	
1958	23		2	
1959	41		21	
1960	52		7	

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### General.

Table 10 shows the monthly incidence of notifications received in respect of infectious diseases.

The infectious disease most prevalent during 1960 was Measles. Altogether 18 cases were notified.

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Queensbury and Shelf since 1948. I consider that it is fair to assume that the fall in the incidence of this disease, which is general throughout the country, is partly due to Diphtheria immunisation.

The prophylactics used were three doses of 1 c.c. Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid and Pertussis Vaccine) for children under five years. Parents of these children were also given the choice of having their children immunised separately for Diphtheria and Whooping Cough or having a combined Diphtheria/Tetanus or Whooping Cough/Tetanus injection. For older children over five, T.A.F. was used in three doses of 1 c.c. Previously immunised children are given a reinforcing dose of 1 c.c. of T.A.F. on reaching the age of four-and-a-half to five years.

One hundred and forty-nine children completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year. Fifty-three children were given a reinforcing dose.

The number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to December 31st. 1960, is as follows :-

(Age at December 31st, 1960)

Under 1.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3yrs.	4yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	Total.
57	113	120	96	68	354	599	1,407

As last year, I give the figures of children immunised in two groups, the first group being children who have received either an initial or booster dose in the last five years, and the second group those who were immunised at a date preceding this.

Number of children at December 31st, 1960, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since January 1st, 1946).

Age at 31.12.60 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1960	1 - 4 1959-1956	5 - 9 1955-1951	10 - 14 1950-1946.	Under 15 Total.
A. 1956-1960	57	397	184	176	814
B. 1946-1955	-	-	170	423	593

### Whooping Cough Immunisation.

One hundred and forty-nine children were immunised for Whooping Cough during the year, and one hundred and twenty-four of these were under one year of age.

### Vaccinations for Smallpox.

Eighty-five vaccinations and three re-vaccinations were carried out during the year. This compares with last year's figures of seventy-six primary and three revaccinations.



### B.C.G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 93 thirteen-year-old children. Parents of only 40 children, or 43% consented to this valuable measure as compared with the County average for 1959 of 61%. Of these, 37 were tested. Fifteen of them, or 41% were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and twenty-two with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination. Twenty-three children vaccinated the previous year were given a post-Mantoux test. All of these were positive.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out. (The figures for contacts are Divisional figures as it is not thought desirable to pin-point localities.)

Forty-nine child contacts received skin tests. Twenty of them were positive and twenty-nine negative. Thirty-six children received B.C.G. vaccination, including eleven newly-born babies not previously given a skin test and twenty-five negative reactors.

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

During the year 1,035 children in the Division received two injections, making a total number of children vaccinated with two injections of 10,039 since the commencement of the scheme.

In addition 3,642 adults were vaccinated against Poliomyelitis.

Third injections for Poliomyelitis vaccination continued at the end of a seven-month interval, and 11,499 persons had received three injections by the end of the year.

The figures given are all Divisional ones.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

### Pneumonia.

There was one case of Pneumonia during the year.

### Sonne Dysentery

There were five cases of Dysentery during 1960. One of these occurred in June. In December, originally only two cases of Dysentery were notified on the 15th. December. These both occurred in children attending Shelf Church of England Primary School, where the sanitary conditions are somewhat unsatisfactory. A visit was made to the School and information obtained that two Teachers had recently suffered from diarrhoea. A specimen from one of these Teachers was positive. As a Brighouse resident, this Teacher was not notified in Queensbury. The other Teacher was negative but it seems likely that she had also suffered from the disease.

To avoid a large-scale epidemic, all absentee children were visited, unless there was some other good cause for their absence. As a result of these visits, two other cases were subsequently notified in December, and three positive specimens were obtained from children resident in Bradford and attending this School, and one further case was notified early in the New Year. No other cases occurred.

### Scarlet Fever.

Seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. None of these were severe, and there were no complications. No cases were admitted to Hospital.

### Measles.

There were eighteen cases of Measles notified during the year. There were no deaths from the disease.

### Whooping Cough.

Fifteen cases of Whooping Cough were notified during 1960.

### Poliomyelitis.

No cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

### Food Poisoning

Two cases of Food Poisoning were notified in July, and the agent was not identified.

In addition, there was a family outbreak affecting the three children but not the parents. These cases were not notified but Salmonella Menston was isolated.

### Tuberculosis

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

There were four notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (three males and one female) received during the year, and one case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The males were aged sixty-seven, forty-nine and seventeen.



and the female was aged sixty-two, and two of the males and the female were found as a result of Mass Radiography. All of the cases were reasonably early and have done well.

The case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was a uterine infection occurring in a woman of twenty-four.

We have a system of special contact cards, and all contacts of new cases are investigated, including a follow-up X-ray examination at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. The older contacts are followed up regularly, and as many as possible are X-rayed whenever the Mass Radiography Unit visits the Division. The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Queensbury and Shelf Urban District is, ninety-six in respect of fifty-six respiratory cases on the register.

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis nor did any people suffering from Tuberculosis die of other illnesses.

The Divisional Care Committee has now completed seven years. These seven years have been years of change. The number of new cases of Tuberculosis are now fewer and many of our new cases have very much shorter periods of invalidism. We have found that the cases of Tuberculosis who have been helped are often the people who have been helped before for it is the chronic cases who now need the most help. Some of the new cases who have required help have been people who have undertaken extensive commitments and have often worked long hours of overtime in order to fulfil them, so that timely help has been necessary not only for the physical well-being of themselves and their families but has given them a much-needed improvement in morale. It is very sad when a long illness of this nature occurs to somebody with hire purchase commitments. So often, a substantial part of the family income has been committed a long way ahead, presuming that the financial position will remain the same.

The help to patients suffering from chronic respiratory and chronic heart diseases is gradually increasing. These people, too, are chronic sufferers who badly need help, particularly at a time when many of their neighbours and friends are obviously enjoying a rising standard of living.

The scope of assistance given was, as usual, very varied. The following figures will give some idea of its extent.:-

3 tons of coal;	18 sets of nightwear;
10 shirts;	13 pairs of bed sheets;
12 sets of underwear;	3 pairs of footwear.

In addition, other items, such as blankets and pillow cases towels, a suit, overcoat and food parcels, have been allocated to very deserving cases.

In June, 41 patients and their families had a very enjoyable day at Blackpool. Lunch and tea were provided and once again the weather was very kind. Many of the families attending could not afford a holiday and this trip ensured that they had at least one day by the sea. I am sure that the annual trip is beneficial. It provides anticipatory uplift for several weeks before the event, and a talking point for some time afterwards. It is very gratifying to see the response of the patients and their families to this day's outing.

Tuberculosis is a family matter and all the family suffer, particularly when the wage earner is affected. They all endure unaccustomed privation and a holiday is one of the first things to go. Not only does the Committee help by providing practical help for people in need but it is able to bring to our notice cases which require help and which are unable to get it from other sources. We have been able to get financial assistance for deserving cases which otherwise would not have come to our attention.

At Christmas time, 36 parcels containing special fare were packed and delivered to our patients homes by members of the Committee. The recipients were very grateful for these parcels which no doubt went a long way to brightening up their Christmas. In addition, as in other years, members of the Committee adopted families of young children and provided toys for them.

Certain patients suffering from active Tuberculosis received milk free daily under the Extra Nourishment Scheme of the County Council. Most of them received one pint but in some cases two pints were considered necessary.

Cancer.

There were twenty-five deaths during 1960, eleven males and fourteen females, from some form of malignant disease.

TABLE 11.

Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases 1960

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Whooping Cough		1		1	2	5	4		2				15
Measles							1	1	3	4	2	7	18
Suspected Food Poisoning								2					2
Scarlet Fever	1		2			2	1					1	7
Pneumonia											1		1
Dysentery						1						4	5
Tuberculosis	2			1			2						5
Total	3	1	2	2	2	8	8	3	5	4	3	12	53



# REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fifteenth Annual Report on the work carried out by my Department during the year 1960.

## INSPECTIONS.

The number of inspections and visits (4,002) shows an increase of over one fifth over the corresponding figure for 1959 (3,413), and reflects, in the main, three features of increased activity. One is the survey work on Smoke Control Areas, another is the sustained activity at the Shelf Bacon Factory, while the third is a result of the first full year of operating Standard Grants.

### Inspections and Visits Summary - 1960

<u>DWELLINGS</u>	<u>Number Made.</u>
<u>Houses for matters under Housing Acts.</u>	
1. Rehousing applications	5
2. For overcrowding	6
3. Unfit and incapable of repair	40
4. Unfit but capable of repair	35
5. Cellar dwellings and parts of buildings	-
6. Found fit in all respects	-
7. Houses let in lodgings	-
8. For Improvement Grants.	84
9. Reinspections	171
<u>Houses for matters under the Public Health Acts.</u>	
10. For drainage	153
11. For water supplies	3
12. For refuse accommodation	58
13. For closet do	154
14. For verminous conditions	-
15. For filthy conditions	8
16. For infectious diseases & F.P. enquiry	94
17. For miscellaneous defects and complaints	18
18. Moveable dwellings	-
19. Sites for moveable dwellings	24
20. Reinspections	104
<u>Houses for matters under Rents Acts.</u>	
21. For Certificates of Disrepair	5
22. Other Rent Act matters	1
23. Reinspections	--
<u>Houses for matters under Factory Acts.</u>	
24. Outworkers premises	11
<u>Houses for matters under P.D. Pests Acts</u>	
25. For Rodent Infestation	62
<u>Houses for matters under Clean Air Acts 1956</u>	
26. Houses surveyed for Smoke Control Area	237
27. Other premises	2
28. Houses visited for miscellaneous reasons	5
28A Number of revisits	351

TRADE AND BUSINESS PREMISESNumber Made.For matters under Factory Acts.

29.	Factories with mechanical power	15
30.	" without " "	22
31.	Other premises, building sites etc.	5
32.	Means of escape in case of fire	4

For matters under Public Health Acts

33.	Workplaces	6
34.	Schools	16
35.	Offices	3
36.	Places of entertainment	1
37.	Offensive Trades	3
38.	Licensed premises	3

For matters under Shops Acts 1950

39.	Shops	-
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For matters under Rag Flock Act 1951

40.	Licensed manufacturers premises	1
41.	Licensed storage premises	-
42.	Registered premises	-
43.	Other visits of enquiry	-

For matters under Clean Air Acts 1956

44.	Smoke observations	11
45.	Survey of existing furnaces and equipment	2
46.	Plans/sites for new furnaces examined	1
47.	Furnaces newly provided	1
48.	Other miscellaneous visits	2

For matters under Prevention of Damage by Pest Act 1949

49.	Local Authority premises inspected for rodents	23
50.	Business premises " "	9
51.	Agricultural Premises	3

For matters under Food & Drugs Act

52.	Licensed premises	12
53.	Ice cream premises	5
54.	Prepared meat, sausages etc. premises	3
55.	Fried Fish Shops	2
56.	Bakehouse	1
57.	Butchers	17
58.	Provision merchants	13
59.	Canteens, cafes, kitchens	1
60.	Schools	5.
61.	Dairies (Milk & Dairies Regs.)	2.
62.	Slaughterhouses - as such	20
63.	" for meat inspection	527
64.	To sample or examine other foods for fitness	27
65.	Distributors premises or vehicles	-
66.	Other food premises	5
67.	Visits for enquiry	10

West Riding (General Powers) Act 1951

68.	Hairdressers	9
69.	Hawkers of food and their premises	-
70.	Clearence of demolition sites	4



MISCELLANEOUS.Number MadePublic Health Act Matters

71.	Visits re refuse collection service	56
72.	" " Disposal, tip etc.	90
73.	" re salvage	11
74.	Pigstyes	4
75.	Poultry and other animals	11
76.	Watercourses, ditches & culverts	2
77.	Public buildings - escape from fire	-
78.	Sanitary conveniences at licensed premises	7
79.	Rag and bone dealers	-
80.	Fly tipping	1

Clean Air Act matters

81.	Deposit Gauges	31
82.	Daily Smoke & SO2 readings	335

Petroleum Act matters

83.	Petroleum Stores inspected	14
84.	Other licensing visits	2

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1946

85.	Sewer treatments carried out	2
86.	Number of baits laid in manholes	207

GENERAL

87.	Miscellaneous insect infestations	7
88.	Site or office interviews	762
89.	Visits to laboratory with specimens	38

SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUTDWELLINGS

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings	11
Chimney stacks; flues; pots etc	3
Eaves gutters	7
Fall pipes	5
Walls, brickwork, pointing	10
Damp proof courses provided	2
Dampness otherwise remedied	17
Wallplaster repaired	23
Ceilings "	12
Floors "	5
Window frames, cord etc.	37
Ventilation provided	16
Doors, door frames	13
Ovens, fire ranges, grates etc	2
Wash boilers, set pots etc.	-
Sinks replaced	1
Waste pipes	3
Water supply provided	-
Food stores provided	52
Circulating hot water system provided	48
Pavings, yards and passages	2
Repairs to water closets	10
Defective flushing cisterns, burst pipes etc.	16
New water closet provided for existing houses	49
Fixed baths provided " " "	50
New Pail closets provided	3
Waste water closets abolished	8
Privy closets "	3

Dwellings Cont'dNumber Made

Pail closets abolished	-
Dustbins provided	91
Ashpits repaired	-
Ashpits abolished	-
Other miscellaneous repairs to houses	14
Verminous houses disinfected	3
Dirty houses cleansed	1
Closets cleansed or lime washed	-
Improvements to caravans or sites	3
Overcrowding abolished	9

FOOD PREMISES

Walls; ceilings; floors etc. repaired	3
" " " cleansed	-
Ventilation provided or improved	4
Equipment, apparatus, clothes cleansed	7
Washing facilities provided	2
Other improvements	1

FACTORIES

Rooms cleansed	-
" ventilated	-
Reasonable temperature secured	-
Overcrowding abated	-
Floors drained	-
Insufficient conveniences remedied	-
Defective " "	1
Conveniences made separate for sexes	-
Other offences remedied	1
Absence of abstract of Act noted	-

WORKPLACES

Rooms ventilated	1
" cleansed	-
Overcrowding abated	-
Sufficient conveniences provided	1
Other defects remedied	-

SHOPS

Reasonable temperature secured	-
Ventilated	1
Lighting provided	1
Washing facilities provided	2
Meals facilities	-
Other defects remedied	-

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Byelaw offences remedied	-
Other improvements secured	1

CLEAN AIR

New furnaces provided	1
Furnaces altered or repaired	-
Chimneys extended or improved	1
Firms adopting smokeless fuel	1
Indicating or recording instruments provided	1

DRAINAGE

Drains repaired	10
New drains laid	65



Obstructed drains cleared	62
" Gullies "	63
" Water closets cleared	13
Public sewers cleared or maintained	-
Water tests	3
Colour tests	72
Investigation under Section 48	39
Gullies renewed or provided	4
Soil pipes and ventilating pipes	1
Inspection chambers	1
Cesspools & septic tanks repaired or provided	1
Cesspools & septic tanks emptied	2
Cesspools abolished	-

GENERAL.

Houses disinfected	1
Rodents caught, killed or poisoned	Not known
Premises cleared of rodents	61
" rendered rodent proof	-
Watercourses, culverts etc. cleansed	-
Poultry House improvements	-
Pig sty improvements	2
Offensive accumulations removed	1
Manure shed built or repaired	1
Other nuisances abated	-
Obstructive buildings removed	-

GENERAL SANITATIONInvestigation of Complaints

Complaints outstanding end of 1959	18
Complaints received in 1960	<u>321</u>
	339
Complaints dealt with in 1960	317
Complaints dealt with in 1960 arising from 1959	<u>16</u>
	333
Complaints outstanding end of 1960	<u>6</u>
	339

NUISANCES.

The number of nuisances found this year was 273, they comprised the following circumstances :-

Defective soil pipes	5
Choked drains	61
Defective drains	25
Defective gullies	27
Insanitary sinks	1
Dirty premises	1
Defective plastering	1
Rat infested premises	73
Accumulation of refuse	23
Damp walls and defective roofs	5
Burst water pipes	11
Choked W.C.'s	13
Defective eaves gutters and fall pipes	-
Miscellaneous	17
Defective internal floors	-
Defective fire ranges	3
Defective tipplers	3
Broken waste pipe	2
Dangerous Buildings	<u>2</u>

Total

273

## CARAVAN SITES and CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

This Act came into force on 29th. August 1960, and required the occupiers of all existing sites to apply to the local authority for a site licence before 29th October 1960. The Act stated that if such sites held specific planning permission the local authority must issue a site licence within two months. Model conditions to be attached to the site licences were published by the Minister to guide local authorities on the conditions they should attach to any licence they issue. Two sets of conditions were set out by the Minister, one for permanent residential sites the other for temporary or holiday sites. Licences issued under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936 continued in force until a new licence is issued.

A survey of caravans in the area was carried out on 29th. August 1960 and some 30 vans were seen to be scattered about the area . Many of these were merely being stored on their owners land, but 10 vans were stated to be in permanent residential use of six sites. One site only had a limited period planning permission for residential use, which left five sites where determination of planning status was necessary. This process was already under way with regard to two sites and one other site was discontinued soon after negotiations for licence began.

At the end of the year, the position had not been cleared up but the Council had decided to accept the Model conditions as they stood except that where permanent residential permission might be granted they would insist on concrete or flagged hard standings.

It is therefore difficult to write up the effects of the Act at this point and more comment will, I hope be possible in next years report.



Domestic Smoke.

The preliminary survey of the Councils first Smoke Control Area having been completed, the financial and other implications were reported to the Health Committee in August 1960. The area involved 380 dwelling houses (both Council and privately owned), 8 commercial premises, 2 industrial premises and 2 other premises; and the estimated costs of the adaptations to enable private householders to burn smokeless fuels was £3,880. These details were forwarded to the Minister after preparation of the necessary documents, but nothing had happened by the end of 1960. Early in 1961 came Circular 1/61 relating to Smoke Control Areas, and following a report on this the Council made their first Smoke Control Order. The detailed survey proceeded in the interim but was not completed by 31st. December 1960.

What sort of a task it will be to get the whole district converted from a 'black' area to a 'white' area is yet to be revealed. No illusions are fostered that this road will not be arduous and at times exasperating, for it would be idle to pretend that all classes of society are kindly disposed towards domestic smoke control. Nevertheless it is an essential part of the task of cleaning up the black areas of this country which must be carried out as fast as it is reasonably possible to do so. Like improvement grants, the financial implications will have to be faced but there need be no doubt that when the effects are seen over wide areas, the most sceptical and cynical will be won over.

Measurement of Pollution.

Measurements continued for the fourth year from all sources, and the figures obtained from our Deposit Gauges, and Daily Smoke and SO<sub>2</sub> recorder are shown in the tables following. Lead peroxide candles are not used in this district, and in view of the serious doubts expressed by leading authorities during 1960 as to the advisability of retaining this method of measuring sulphur pollution, I am glad that when we set up our instruments we chose the ones which are now considered the most useful of the ones commonly employed.

The figures for the Deposit Gauges are in excess of those for 1959, but this is possibly attributable to the heavier rainfall in 1960 carrying down into the collecting bowls greater quantities of suspended matter.

Rainfall.

Year	Queensbury	Shelf
1959	32.04 ins.	25.23 ins
1960	46.79 ins	40.06 ins

Total Deposited Matter

Year	Queensbury	Shelf
1959	170.69 tons per sq. mile	120.95 tons per sq. mile
1960	208.02 tons/sq. mile	130.0 tons/sq. mile

The increase in deposited matter in Queensbury is approximately 1/6th., whereas in Shelf it is 1/12th., so that if the theory of rain washing suspended matter down into the bowl is correct, there must be a greater quantity of suspended matter in the air at Queensbury than there is at Shelf. This is interesting as local residents would normally consider Queensbury to be better ventilated than Shelf.

Deposit Gauges (deposited matter showing rate of deposit in tons per sq. mile)

Month                      Council Yard  
1960                      Queensbury

	Rainfall inches	Deposited matter
January	4.89	15.49
February	3.15	17.00
March	2.48	22.99
April	2.37	18.51
May	1.50	18.04
June	1.06	18.44

Carr Croft  
Shelf.

	Rainfall inches	Deposited matter
	4.77	9.67
	2.17	12.47
	2.09	12.97
	2.05	13.71
	1.62	8.78
	0.63	4.73

July	5.99	18.20	4.77	17.48
August	5.36	12.72	4.89	9.68
September	3.31	11.57	3.04	6.26
October	6.03	19.02	4.77	10.82
November	5.44	19.13	4.85	11.19

Total	46.79	208.02	40.06	130.00
Average		17.33		10.83

The figures for sulphur Dioxide shown by the Daily recorder, based on weekly averages, are consistently lower throughout the year, reaching extremely low proportions in July and August. These two months were months of excessive rainfall, and it seems that again the rain plays some part in leaching out of the atmosphere part of the sulphur dioxide gas which would otherwise be present. The table below gives the monthly average figures for Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide as recorded by the sole apparatus in use for this purpose, sited at the Council Offices, Queensbury.

Daily Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Apparatus

(Smoke - expressed in mg/100m<sup>3</sup> of air

Sulphur Dioxide - expressed as parts per 100,000,000 parts of air.

Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Average.	maximum	minimum.	Average	maximum	minimum
January	15	44	4	5.3	17.4	2.0
February	16	33	7	5.8	15.0	2.6
March	9.5	31	3	5.1	10.5	2.3
April	7	15	3	3.6	8.0	1.1
May	6	15	1	4.3	9.9	1.3
June	2	5	0	2.1	4.1	0.5
July	9	23	3	2.4	5.3	0.9
August	8	24	2	2.7	7.5	0.7
Sept.	12	27	6	4.1	9.2	2.0
Oct	13	31	1	5.5	11.5	1.0
Nov	21	54	8	7.1	23.7	1.4
Dec	23	59	3	7.6	26.0	1.5
Average	11.8	30.0	3.41	4.63	12.34	1.35

It is very noticeable how the degree of pollution is linked to the domestic demand for warmth, rather than the industrial activity which is more or less constant throughout the year.

Plans were submitted for a new oil fired furnace and chimney in connection with a new plant being erected in the district. Details were submitted to N.I.F.S. for their expert examination and report prior to the Council giving their approval. The proposals were approved without modification. No possible criterion could have been made on the results given from the furnace and chimney or its operation so far.

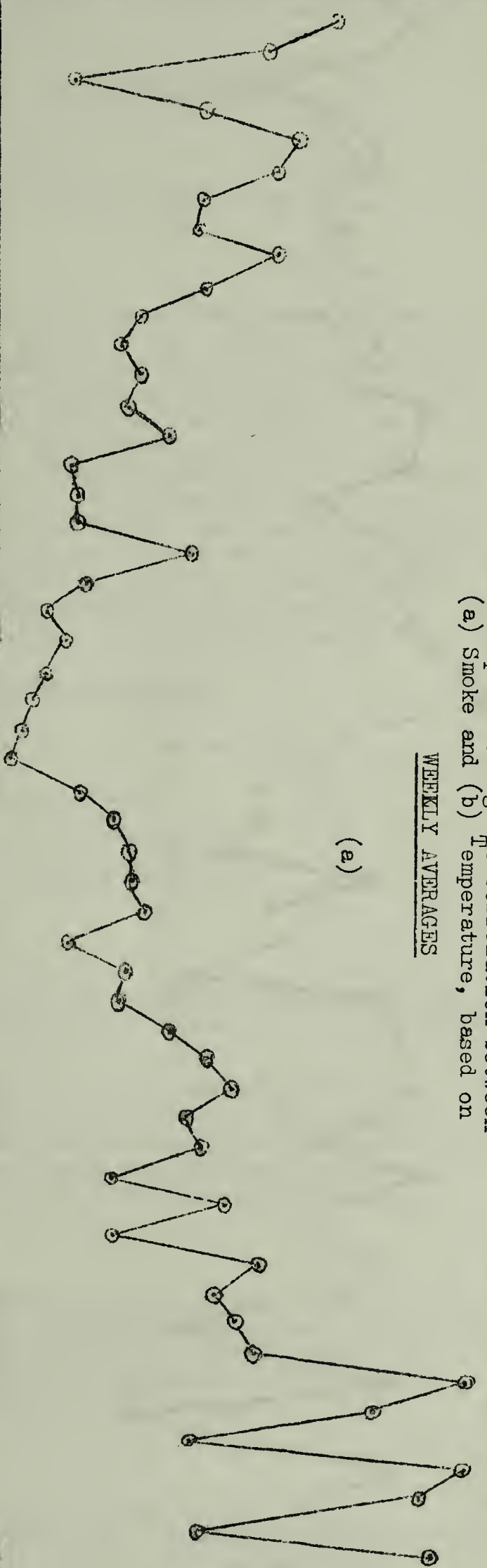




Jan Feb March April May June July August September October November December

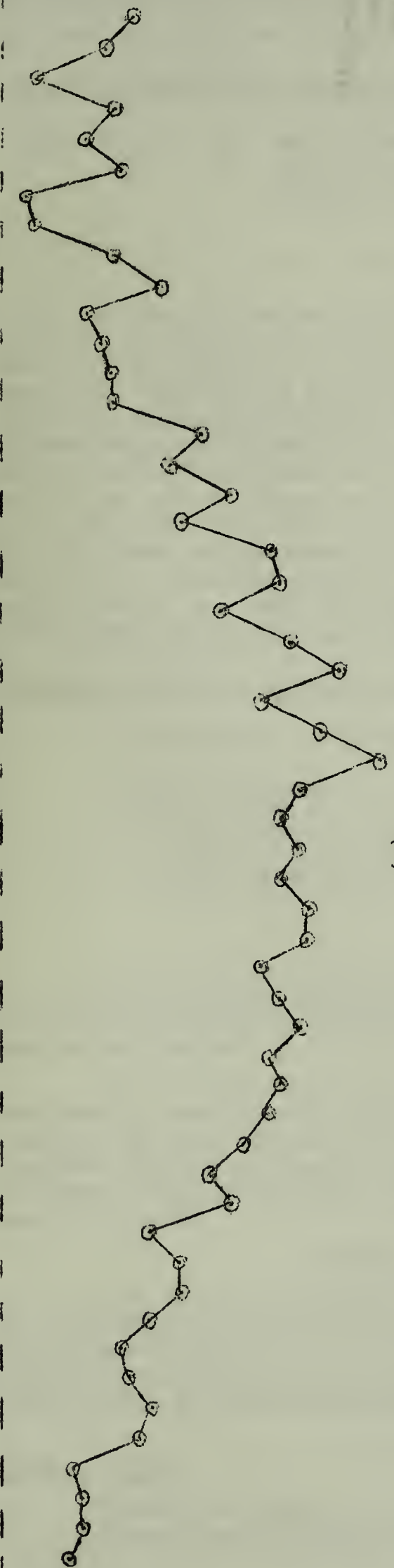
Two Graphs showing the correlation between  
(a) Smoke and (b) Temperature, based on  
WEEKLY AVERAGES

Milligrams  
per 100 m<sup>3</sup>



(a)

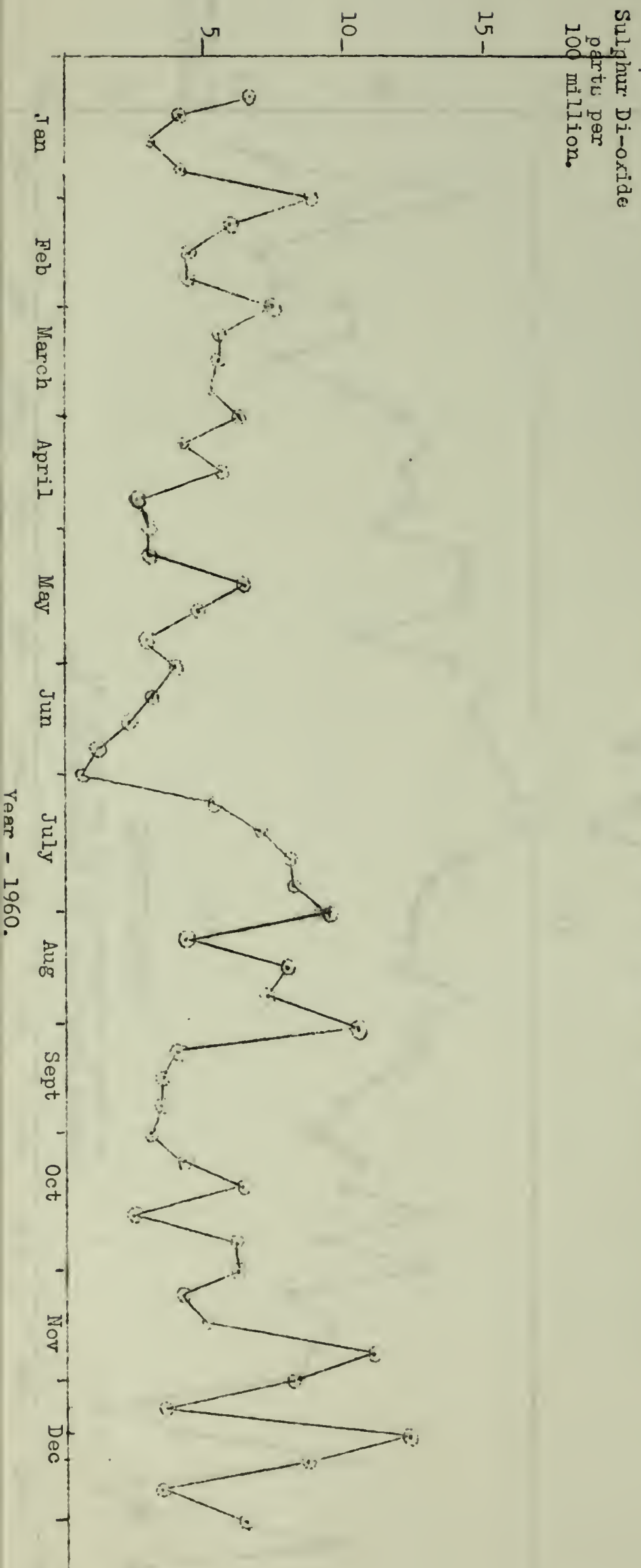
Temp  
°F



(b)



Graph showing the variation in the Sulphur Di-oxide content of the air in Queensbury - weekly average values.



## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The closet accommodation in the district is given by the table below. The position improves year by year with the continuance of closet conversion schemes and Improvement Grants. Even where no sewer facilities are available there is a steady trickle of new water closets provided by means of septic tank installations.

### Dwelling House Closet Accommodation - 31st. December 1960

Houses provided with water closets	3317
" " " Waste water closets	58
" " " Chemical, pail or privy closets	<u>152</u>
	3527

Seven waste water closets, and six privy closets were converted to water closets during the year as a result of the operation of Standard Grants or the offer of a £7.10.0 grant under Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936. During the year the survey of waste water closets was completed, and money provided in the estimates for 1960/61 for a planned programme to get rid of all such closets over a three year period. It was found that there were 75 such closets, not all of which were in use only 52 being in daily use. The others had been put out of use by inside W.C.'s being installed, but for one reason or another the old closet had been retained. These 52 are the only ones which are likely to be converted compulsory under Section 47 - I have no doubt that if owners are required to convert disused closets they will speedily get rid of them rather than pay half the conversion costs.

### Drainage of Dwelling Houses - 31st. December 1960.

The position at the end of the year was as below :-

Houses connected to the sewer number	3303
" with satisfactory private drainage	96
" with unsatisfactory drainage facilities	<u>128</u>
	3527

The drainage system generally functioned satisfactorily and it is true to say that what blockages occurred were due to folk, rather than to the drains.

All blocked drains reported to us are investigated by the department in case there are structural defects which require further investigation under Section 48 of the Public Health Act 1936, and repair by the owner. During the year 62 blocked gullies, 63 blocked drains and 13 blocked water closets were dealt with, and 39 were investigated under section 48.

## HOUSING

As only 7 new dwellings were completed by the Council during the year 1960 the number of lettings for slum clearance and other health reasons were restricted. This inevitably caused a restriction on our Slum Clearance activities - as referred to elsewhere in this report. Figures supplied by the Housing Manager are given below.

### Lettings - 1960

Number of families rehoused during the year.

into Council owned dwellings	(a) Clearance areas etc.	8.
	(b) Overcrowding	9.
	(c) Health reasons	2.

It should be stressed that this overcrowding was not based on the legal but on 'bedroom' only standards.



## Repairs to Houses

The work of securing essential repairs to rented houses in the district went on at much the same level as in 1959. It is gratifying that only one house had to have defects remedied in it in default by this Authority.

### Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied

	By Owner	By L.A.
(11) After informal action by local authority	79	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	4	-
(b) Housing Act 1957	1	-

A summary of defects remedied is given in a preceding table.

### Certificates of Disrepair

One Certificate of disrepair was granted during the year, a third of the number granted in 1959. These figures are so small as to mean nothing, but it is obvious that the storm of controversy unleashed by the Rent Act 1957, has spent itself. Whether this Act has produced the results envisaged by the Government, or not, is still a matter for controversy.

### RENT ACT 1957

(a) No of certificates of disrepair granted.	1
(b) No of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority .....	-
(c) No of certificates of disrepair cancelled .....	-

### Slum Clearance.

10 individual unfit houses were represented during the year. Four Demolition Orders were made, and six Closing Orders. One of the houses on which a Closing Order was placed was taken into an adjoining house to provide an extra bedroom and a kitchen, and has been satisfactorily rehabilitated.

Owing to the shortage of new Council houses in prospect an enforced temporary halt in slum clearance was necessary. This "stop and start" method of building new houses does make it most difficult to phase slum clearance activities so as to cause the minimum of upset to the people living in the houses which need replacing.

The year under review brings to an end the first five years of the present slum clearance programme and it seems an opportune time to look back and summarize the progress made so far, and in this connection the table below relates only to houses where slum clearance action was commenced on or after 1st. September 1955.

### Clearance Areas

Number of Clearance Areas declared ... ..	3
Number of unfit houses included in such areas..	52
Number of unfit houses demolished ... ..	44
Number of persons displaced from unfit houses..	115

### Individual unfit Houses or Parts of Buildings

#### (a) For Demolition :-

Number of houses represented as unfit ... ..	23
"    "    "    unfit houses demolished..	11
"    "    persons displaced from unfit houses ...	27

(b) For Closing :-

Number of houses represented as unfit	....	....	....	....	22
" " unfit houses closed	....	....	....	....	21
" " persons displaced from houses closed	...	....	....	....	43.

Summarizing the above figures it will be seen that 97 unfit houses have been dealt with initially, of which 55 have been demolished.

Houses Demolished during 1960

<u>In Clearance Areas</u>	Houses demolished	Displaced during the year.	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
Houses unfit for human habitation	44	5	2
Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
Houses on land acquired under Section 43, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>			
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(i) Housing Act 1957	3	1	1
Local authority houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-

Unfit Houses Closed

Under Section 16,17 & 35 of the Housing Act 1957	6	10	4
---	---	----	---

New Dwellings

Number of new dwellings completed during the year :-

By the local authority	...	...	...	7
By private enterprise	...	...	...	52.

Overcrowding

One case of overcrowding was investigated and reported to the Health Committee in 1960. This was overcrowding on legal standards, but it should be recorded that the Lettings Committee normally accept the "bedroom only" standard as their criterion in assessing whether or not a house is overcrowded. During the year 9 lettings were made to abate this type of problem.

Improvement Grants.

1960 was the first full year of the operation of the "Standard Grant" provisions of the Housing and House Purchase Act 1959. As you may remember, the Council decided that as from 18th. June 1959, the date on which the details of the Act of 1959 were reported to them, no more applications for Discretionary Grants would be accepted. This was in anticipation of a spate of demand for Standard Grants, for which no financial provision had been made in 1959/60. In the event, the money allocated in that year for Discretionary Grants sufficed for our commitments under both grant schemes. However in estimating for 1960/61 it was felt wise to continue giving Standard Grants only and while an amendment was made to this ruling in 1961/62, that is properly material for next years report.

The figures for 1960 are as below :-

Discretionary Grants approved in 1959, but completed in 1960	2.
Amount of grant paid in Discretionary Grants	... .. £484.

\* \* \* \* \*



Standard Grants approved in 1959, completion 1960	...	...	15
" " " and completed in 1960	...	...	35
" " " but not completed in 1960	...	...	21
This is another way of saying			
Standard Grants approved in 1960	...	...	56
" " paid in 1960	...	...	50
Amount of grant paid in Standard Grants 1960	...	...	£6099
Average amount of each Standard Grant	...	...	£121.19.7.

#### Summary of Improvements effected by Improvement Grants

Fixed baths provided	...	...	49
Wash basins provided	...	...	48
Circulating hot water systems provided	...	...	47
Internal water closets provided	...	...	43
Ventilated food stores provided	...	...	50

#### Loans made for acquiring or improving houses.

During the year 16 advances were made, totalling £9,210 : 0 : 0, for the acquisition of houses., and 5 advances totalling £1640 : 0 : 0 for the improvement of houses.

Since the Council first implemented the Improvement Grant Scheme in 1954 the total number of houses modernized with the aid of Improvement Grants, works completed at 31st. December 1960, is 227.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Milk Supply

The number of licences issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations was as follows :-

(1) Dealers	
(a) Pasteurised	22
(b) Tuberculin Tested	20
(c) Sterilized	33
(2) Supplementary	
(a) Pasteurised	3
(b) Tuberculin Tested	6
(c) Sterilized	2

1960 saw the last year of issue of the Annual licences for dealers in designated bottled milk. The Annual issue of these licences has long been of doubtful benefit and has involved an unnecessary amount of clerical work. In future these licences will be issued by the Food & Drugs Authority, in our case the West Riding County Council.

Milk sampling this year has not been carried out as frequently as should be, but investigations were made on reports of unsatisfactory Ring Tests received. Some 40 samples were submitted, 35 for Ring Test, and 5 for culture. The milk from the one cow which failed the culture test was withdrawn, and the cow isolated. It is gratifying to record the co-operation so far found among farmers. On the first intimation of a positive Ring Test they have isolated the affected animals and withdrawn the milk from sale until a culture test has established or disproved the infection with Brucellosis.

No formal action under section 20 of the Milk & Dairies Regulations 1959 was necessary in 1960.

## Meat and Foods Inspection

The number of food animals slaughtered and inspected at the four licenced slaughterhouses in the district during 1960 showed a great increase over 1959 (15,503 animals in 1960 as compared with 5,736 animals in 1959). The inspection of this meat involved 312 hours overtime, worked on 192 weekdays, 20 Saturdays 51 Sundays and 18 Bank or local holidays.

Some idea of how much of this meat is 'export' meat may be judged from the figures for the financial year 1960/61. The total inspection units were 50,821. of which 13,350 units represented our local consumption; resulting in our claim for a grant towards the cost of meat inspection from the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food being £156.2.7.

### Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part - 1960

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No killed	197	110	3	596	14,533	-
No inspected	197	110	3	596	14,533	-
<hr/>						
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	51	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	10	-	56	264	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and cysticerci	2.03	9.09	-	9.09	2.16	-
<hr/>						
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	2	-	-	152	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	1.81	-	-	1.04	-
<hr/>						
Cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Meat and other Foods condemned in the year 1960.

Carcase meat and offal from slaughterhouse :-

Whole carcasses condemned (51)	6706 lbs.
Part carcase and trimmings	484 lbs.
Offals	3209 lbs.

Other foodstuffs :-

4 tins Ham	<u>36 lbs.</u>
------------	----------------



MEAT INSPECTION - 1960

Reasons for Condemnation :-

(1) Cattle (including calves)

Disease	Carcases	Head & Tongue	Lungs	Heart	Livers	Kidneys
Cysticercosis	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hydatid cysts	-	-	-	-	2	-
Abcesses	-	-	-	-	2	-
Telangiectosis	-	-	-	-	2	-

(2) Pigs

Ascaris Lumbricoides	-	-	-	-	20	-
Tuberculosis	-	127	2	-	-	-
Pneumonia congestion & Pleurisy	8	-	83	-	-	-
Pericarditis	-	-	-	11	-	-
Parositic infection	-	-	-	-	132	-
Hydronephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	4
Oedema, emaciation	4	-	-	-	-	-
Abcesses	2	2	-	-	-	-
Arthritis	1	-	-	-	-	-
Septic metritis	1	-	-	-	-	-
Septic pneumonia	5	-	-	-	-	-
Moribund	6	-	-	-	-	-
Septicaemia	5	-	-	-	-	-
Pyæmia	2	-	-	-	-	-
Uraemia	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gangrene	3	-	-	-	-	-
Illdefined fevers	13	-	-	-	-	-

## Slaughterhouses.

All four of the occupiers of the slaughterhouses in the district submitted proposals to bring their premises up to the standards required by the slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, and the slaughter of animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958. These proposals were approved by the Council, and submitted to the Minister in the Council's slaughterhouse report. No objection was made to the Report and the Minister subsequently confirmed the date (1st. July 1962) as the date on which the above Regulations were to apply to all slaughterhouses in the district.

## Disposal of Unsound Meat and Food

The majority of the meat condemned in the slaughterhouses in quantity is disposed of to a firm in an adjoining county borough for making fertilizers etc. Other small items are disposed of satisfactorily into boiler fires, or at the Council's tip.

## Slaughter of Animals Acts 1933 to 1954

Sixteen licences to slaughter animals were issued during the year. No instance of a breach of the Acts was observed during the year.

## Food Premises

The following food premises were registered by the Council at the end of the year.

### (a) Under Section 16, Food & Drugs Act 1955

Sausage preparation	...	...	...	15
Retail Ice Cream	...	...	...	51
Wholesale depot for ice cream or manufacturers	...	...	...	-

### (b) Under Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Dairies	...	...	...	...	3
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

### (c) Under West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

Hawkers of food	...	...	...	...	3
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The following other food businesses were carried on during the year :-

Bakers and confectioners	5
Butchers	16
Fish Fryers	10
Greengrocers and wet fish	11
Grocers and general stores	41
Licenced premises	21
Sugar confectionery and ice cream	37
Catering establishments (excluding kitchens at schools and factory canteens)	2
Mineral water manuafturers	1

The inspection of food premises as a routine continues to be sporadic, and far from what it should be. However, due perhaps to the fact that so many food shop keepers are members of the Traders Guild of Hygiene, we have escaped any out-break of food infection transmitted through a shop. Then again, a series of Food Hygiene lectures were given in the Autumn of 1960 terminating in the St. John's Ambulance Brigade examination in Clean Food Handling. There were nine successful candidates. It is a pity that the course of lectures given two years ago were not arranged with examination in view - having sat the course previously many food handlers would not attend this later course - and so have no examination certificates to testify to their training. Never-the-less approximately 30 of the food-handlers in the district have been through our hands, and if our teaching has been of any use, they are daily protecting the principles which safeguard us all.

The main improvements effected to food premises during the year,



apart from those arising from no action of ours, are :-

Food premises, walls, ceilings, floors etc. repaired	3.
" " ventilation provided or improved	4
" " equipment, apparatus, clothing cleansed	7
" " washing equipment provided	2
" " other improvements	1

### FACTORIES ACTS 1937 - 1959

No problems arose from the work of the department under the above Acts during the year.

#### 1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	15	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	38	22	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	5	-	-
TOTAL	57	42	-	-

#### 2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.L. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowdings (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	1	1	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

## OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110		Section 111			
	No of out- workers in August list required by section 110 (1) (c)	No of cases of default in send- ing list to the Council	No of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served.	Prose- cution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Textile Weaving	20	-	-	-	-	-

### CLASSIFIED LIST OF FACTORIES IN THE AREA IN 1960

Bakehouses	1
Blacksmiths	1
Boat Repairs	1
Building sites	8
Burling and Mending	1
Cabinet Makers	1
Case in grinders	1
Electric Underfelts	1
Engineering and sheet metal works	2
Fireclay Manufacture	1
Food preparation	3
Garage and motor repairs	3
Gas supply undertaking	1
Grocery warehouse	1
Highway depot	1
Joiners Shops	7
Laundry	1
Leather tanning	1
Portable building manufacturers	2
Plumbers shops	2
Printing works	1
Rag Flock manufacturers	1
Salvage depot	1
Sewage disposal	1
Slaughterhouses	1
Stone Quarry	1
Textile manufacturers	4
Textile engineering	2
Type setting	1
Upholsterers	1
Wreath making - seasonal only	1
Woolwarehouse	2
	<u>57</u>

I should explain that Section 1,2,3,4, and 6 of the Factories Act are enforced by the District Council only where no Mechanical Power is used. These sections cover cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors.

Section 7 which deals with Sanitary Conveniences, is enforced by the District Council in ALL factories whether power is used or not.

### OFFICES

Although this year saw the placing of the Offices Act 1960 on the statute book, the Act will not come into force until associated regulations prescribing minimum standards of hygiene for offices have been introduced. It may even be that the Act itself will be replaced by another statute. Comment would therefore be premature at this stage.



## OFFENSIVE TRADES

The one offensive trade carried on in the district was carried on without offence during 1960. The trade is that of size boiling but boiling is being done less and less frequently nowadays, and I understand may finish shortly owing to the age of the property.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Routine work of rat and mouse destructions was continued at a satisfactory level during the year. No problems arose from this service which is still recognised as essential, even though spectacular "kills" of rats are no longer seen. A "hard core" of rodent infestation, possibly an irreducible minimum, now remains which must continue to be "controlled" to avoid what must otherwise almost certainly be a rapid increase in the rodent population. Certain economies, as for example in relation to sewer treatments might be effected without adverse results. In 1960 we did one test and one treatment of our sewers instead of the usual test and two treatments. We are waiting to see what difference this makes before saying that it is sufficient.

The table following gives details of the years activities:-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Local Authority	Non Agricultural			Agri-cultural
		Dwelling houses in council houses	All others inc. business prems.	Total of Cols 1,2, & 3.	
1. Number of properties in L.A. District (Notes 1 & 2)	18	3435	212	3665	54
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of :- *					
(a) Notification	-	62	6	68	1
(b) Survey under the Act	18	-	3	21	2
(c) Otherwise (e.g. where visited primarily for some other purpose	-	484	85	569	3
3. Total inspections carried out including reinspections	23	629	116	768	11
4. Number of properties inspected found to be infested by :-					
(a) Rats	-	-	-	-	-
(Major	4	26	6	36	1
(Minor	-	-	1	1	-
(b) Mice	-	24	-	24	-
(Major					
(Minor					
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec. 4) treated by L.A.	4	50	6	60	1
6. Total treatments carried out - including re treatments	5	62	6	73	1
7. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
9. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	Nil	-	-



No premises are licenced under this Act.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts 1928 to 1936

During the year 16 licences were renewed for the storage of petroleum spirit. These licensed stores have a total capacity of 29,600 gallons. In addition up to 60 gallons are stored at Queensbury Fire Station in cans, no licence being needed for this. The licences and conditions of storage have been revised to conform with the Model Conditions issued by the Home Offices, in accordance with the recommendations of the County Fire Service.

There is a noticeable tendency to increase the size of storage tanks so that storage units now hold thousands of gallons whereas a few years ago the same stores contained only hundreds of gallons.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Dealers in Old Metal

Three persons are registered as such under the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act 1907, Section 86.

Rag and Bone Dealers (Section 154 - Public Health Act 1936)

I had no trouble with these during the year. Section 154 states that no person who collects or deals in old rags, old clothes or similar articles shall, while engaged in collecting such articles sell or deliver, whether gratuitously or not, any article of food or drink to any person, or any article whatsoever to a person under the age of fourteen years.

Disinfestation and Disinfection

There is nothing spectacular under this heading in 1960. Our normal work carried on, insecticide and disinfectant being given out to the public to combat their minor troubles with the usual instructions of "Let us know if this doesn't cure the trouble". All were successfully controlled with the wide variety of insecticides now available.

Routine disinfection after the more common infectious diseases, including Scarlet Fever, has been discontinued, but this service is still available on request.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

1960 was an eventful year in this field, a year of ups and downs, of disappointments, and hopes raised but not realized.

In January 1960, with a view to making provision in the rate estimates for 1960/61 for its renewal I reported that the 10 cwt. Fordson refuse collection vehicle was wearing out, having been in use since 6th. August 56 for the collection of pail closet and privy midden refuse, and trade refuse from various premises. I was most gratified to find that the Health Committee were prepared to make a major change in the vehicle situation; and instead of ordering a new vehicle to take the place of the Fordson, it was decided to order a new Fore and Aft tipping vehicle for collection of dustbins, and transfer the existing 7 cubic yard Karrier side loading dustbin waggon to the work then carried out by the Fordson. Provision for this was duly made in the estimates, and in April an order was placed for the Fore and Aft Tipper. This had not arrived by the end of the year and in the meantime considerable expense was incurred in keeping the Fordson vehicle working. It had to be kept on the road, but first the bodywork, then the engine, and then the transmission gave trouble - all confirming the view I had taken of this machine in January - but that was no satisfaction to the Committee or myself.

In February 1960 the tipman collapsed and died at his work on the tip. I must here again pay tribute to this man for the quality of his work for this Council, for he kept our tip as tidy and well controlled as a vegetable garden. He was a great loss to us all. I had a succession of men on the tip for the rest of



the year but conditions deteriorated steadily, and at the end of the year I still had not found a man capable of getting the tip into shape. It was borne in on me that when the new Fore and Aft tipper arrived, with its much greater load capacity things would be much worse unless steps were taken to replace our old Fordson tractor, with its bulldozer blade, with a machine which could dig and carry 'cover' as well as spread it and consolidate it. At the end of the year preliminary discussions were taking place in Committee on this subject, and money was eventually provided in the 1961/62 estimates for the purchase of a Hydraulic loading shovel.

At the end of the year my general foreman, who had been with me since 1946, gave notice as he was leaving the district. It is very very difficult to get and retain the quality of labour force that is needed to run a refuse collection and disposal service with any sort of polish. I have often remarked in previous years how free from labour troubles we have been, but 1960 was not one of those years.

#### Staff.

The following staff are employed by the Health Department on outside work :-

Dustbin collection	)	4 men and
	)	1 driver for 7 cubic yard Karrier
Ashpit collection	)	
Rodent control	)	1 man and
Drain clearing and investigation	)	1 driver for 2 cubic yard Fordson
Health Department handyman	)	
Salvage sorting and baling	)	1 man
Refuse tip control	)	1 man
		<hr/>
		9 men
		<hr/>

#### Salvage

Income from salvage also suffered, the income in 1960 being the lowest since 1953.

#### SALVAGE SALES FOR YEAR ENDING 31st. DECEMBER 1960

Salvage	Tons	Cwts	qrs	lbs	£.	s.	d.
Baled mixed waste	131	17	3	-	870	5.	1.
Scrap tins	20	17	1	-	62	14	9.
Aluminium	-	-	1	6	3.	5.	11
Clean rags	-	5	1	-	3.	6.	6.
Dirty rags	-	1	2	-	-	18.	0.
Bagging	-	5	2	-	2.	4.	0.
Bagging (bulk)	-	-	-	-	10.	0.	0.
	153	7	2	6	952.	14.	3.

In the financial year ended 31st. March 1960 we made a net loss on our Salvage account of £278.4.2d.

<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
By sale of salvage materials		Materials	61.13.10
1st. April 60 to 31st. March 61	778.13.7	Salaries	59. 2. 7
		Haulage	26.12. 4
		Depot expenses	46.19. 6
Balance Loss	278. 4.2	Wages (including	
		£97.6.7 salvage	
		bonus	862. 9. 6.
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1056. 17. 9.	1056.17. 9.
		<hr/>	<hr/>



## Rag Flock and Other Filling materials Act 1951

This Act came into force on 1st. November 1951. Briefly it forbids the use of certain filling materials for upholstery, the stuffing of bedding, toys, baby carriages etc.

Premises where Rag Flock is manufactured or stored must be licensed annually, and we have one manufacturer so licensed.

Provisions are incorporated to prevent the sale or use of unclean filling materials, and regulations have been made prescribing standards of cleanliness for such filling materials.

Premises where Rag Flock is used to be registered, and we have one upholsterer so registered.

### Schools.

There are eight schools in the area, and 7 visits were made to these for purposes which included inspecting toilet accommodation, sampling school and canteen milk, and checking on absentees due to infectious disease.

No schools were closed during the year.

### Swimming Baths.

The premises in which is situated the only swimming bath in the district are Council owned and the bath was open throughout 1960. It was operated quite satisfactorily during the year and, since the water supply was changed from private supply to the Council's main supply, previous troubles over the strong colour, due, I believe, to variation in pH value, have disappeared. The slipper baths at the same premises continued to supply a need locally.

## West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951

### Hairdressers - Section 120

All the Hairdressers' premises in the area are now registered by the Council under the above status. There are four premises catering for men and eight for ladies.

Bye Laws for these premises were made and came into force throughout the area on 1st. May 1953.

The standard of cleanliness apparent on routine inspections is good.

### CONCLUSION

My sincere thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and my colleagues in other departments for the help, co-operation and support they have given me during the year.

I would also like to record my sincere thanks to your Medical Officer of Health, under whom I serve; and to all members of my staff, inside and out, for their work during this year which has seen developments bringing more and more work upon our shoulders. A happy atmosphere in a department must surely reflect itself in the standard of work carried out, which ultimately results in what we all desire - better service for the community as a whole.

I am,

Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W.E. Shelley.

Public Health Inspector.

